THE BLACK POS.

als Foot has Limited the Range of Vip for a Wook-Wanted, an Inventor Wh Can Dispel Page-The Workingmen Votes Against Davitt-Mrs. Paraell William to Spend iller Wealth to Trouble the Entes of Her Late Husband-Expert tag with a New Firtue Machi Herands Will Bring Out Mis Sound Co. on Next Priday-Toro Marriago Bission ments in the Literary World.

LONDON, Dec. 26.-Londoners spent Christmas Day and Christmas week under a pall of impenetrable gloom. It is five days since we have seen the sky. Since Monday there has been continuous darkness upon the city, and gas and electric light have been of slight serrice in the streets and only partially served to disseminate light in clubs, residences, and shops. As a result business has been almost at a standstill. Traffic has been delayed on all the railroads, and London is deserted by all

who can flee from her. A fog such as has this week afflicted the metropolis is a far more serious calamity than most people imagine. In addition to the extraordinary annoyance caused by the irritated throats and smarting eyes of those who venture into the streets, and the discomfort and inconvenience in getting from one place to another, whether on foot or by means of vehicles, the fog means a fearful increase in the death rate. Some ides of it may be gathered from the following newspaper paragraph, which relates only to one London

While he was holding an inquest in Baneroft Wood last evening, Mr. Wynne E Baxter was told by one of his officers that there were seven bodies lying in the Poplar mortuary awaiting inquests. The bodies were those of persons drowned acoldentally in the Millwall docks since the beginning of the fog. The officials of the docks, he said, were busy all day dragging for bodies. The Coroner said the mortality from the fog among people suffering from lung diseases was much greater than that arising from accident last year. He traced the cause of death in no fewer than twenty two cases to two days of black fog. He traced these twenty-two cases to the two particular days, and was satisfied that they originated from the black fog that then hung over the lo

In addition to deaths by drowning and from lung diseases there is an almost incredible number due to persons being run over by cabs and omnibuses in the streets, where the range of vision during the entire week has not been

The humorous feature of the situation is the despair of the newspapers as expressed in their daily leaders. Why, every newspaper in London has demanded more than once this week, does not some one invent a process for cetting its of fora? Why will an intalligate the same of the s week, does not some one invent a process for getting fid of fogs? Why will an intelligent and self-respecting populace suffer inanely under a calamity that ought to be remedied? London black fog of a week's duration were visited upon New York. American genius would

visited upon New Tork. American genius would rise to the occasion and invent some method of dispelling it. More than que newspaper has eited the case of the rainmakers in the United States with a view to attanuating beleatifo research in the matter of vanquishing hing fog. But not even the most conscientious writer of letters "to the editor" senting to surgest a method of exterminating the evil., The result of the Waterford election has surprised and disappointed a good giany friends of the Home Rule cause, and in some quarters it has created a feeling of despendency quite unjustified by the facts. It is not necessary to adopt Mr. Davitt's explanation that his detest was due to "tegrorism and Toyism." Undue pressure, tantamount at least to intimidation, was not confined to one side, and if the Tories was not confined to one side, and if the Tories thereby create but simply increased his majority. The victory of Mr. Redmond was due to the fact that three-fourths of the workingmen voted for him instead of supporting Mr. Davitt, as most people expected they would. The same thing will probably occur in Limerick and Dublin a the general election, so that the Parnellites, instead of being annihilated in the great struggle now within measurable distance, will hold a few seats. But there is nothing in connec with the Waterford election to justify the betional leaders. Unhappily, however, Mr. Redmond's election will encourage the Parnellites to continue the fight, which most of them had begun to regard as hopeless, and the reconcil-lation for which all real patriots had yearned has been perforce indefinitely deferred.

The Parnellites and Tories are delighted in sider has been struck at the prestige of a man who is regarded by both as their m able opponent; but Mr. Davitt is used to hard knocks, and is the last man in the world t acknowledge defeat. If he has lost any pres-tige over this Waterford business he has enough left to furnish liberally the entire Par-nellite party while retaining a generous proportion for himself. A Sun reporter who has been in Waterford this week was much struck during the contest by the proofs of wealth on the Parnellite side. Mr. Redmond and his friends were able to afford the most expensive committee rooms and to swamp their opponents in the matter of election literature and adver-tisements. Moreover, they had double as many paid professional agents, and on the polling day they had on hire nine-tenths of the vehicles which Waterford possesses. These facts servato remind outsiders that as a party the Pamelities are in a far better position with regard to money than their opponents.

The majority of the Parnellites are finan cially well to do, and only two or three of them receive anything from the party treasury. Several members. Mr. Dalton, John Redmond's father-in-law, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Piero Mahony among them, are very wealthy men, and their purse strings are kept loose. Nor must it be forgotten that in the background at present stands Mrs. Catherine Parnell, widow of the late leader, nursing fierce resentment and pre-pared, if need be, to spend the bulk of her large fortune in punishing the men whom she re-gards as the murderers of her husband. Bearing in mind these facts, it is not difficult to understand the persistent refusal of the Parnellites to release and share the £40,000 locked

up in Paris. The scheme for a state system of old-ac pensions, stolen by Mr. Joseph Cham-beriain from earlier and more disinterested philanthropists, has occupied a good deal of attention this week in the absence of more ex-citing topics. The Royal Statistical Society discussed the matter the other evening and the experts dealt very roughly with several schemes, including Mr. Chamberlain's, submitted to them. It was generally agreed that the initial capital outlay required would be om £17 000,000 to £25,000,000 sterling, and that the working expenses would be about 10 percent per minum. In face of these stu-pendous figures, which constitute only part of the difficulties involved, it is not likely that any practical stops will be taken for a good many years to come. Mr. Chamberlich, seems determined to bring the question below Far-

Hament next session, put it is probable that

Hament next session, put it is probable than the question will be shelved by the appointment of a royal commission of inquiry.

Lord Salisbury has been in frequent communication for several weeks past with Sir Halliday Maeartney, Secretary of the Chinese Legation here, and, with the British Minister Legation here, and with the British Minister. n Pekin. There is good reason to believe that negotiations are in progress for a treaty or understanding securing joint action by Eng-and and China against France and Russia in land and China against France and Russia in the far fast. France is evidently preparing to pick a quarrel with China in the south, and Russian soldiers have trespassed on Chinese territory, in the northwest while at the same time the affects of French and Russian intrigues are being felt by England on the borders of Burmah and the confines of Cashners. An Anglo-Chinese alliance is therefore felt to be natural and desirable. China being the only possible ally of England in the East. The statemen of the Triple Alliance are watching the course of events with the keenest inferest, for it is obvious that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the great struggle which may commence at any moment and involve thair two great opponents in a costly and exhausting conflict with nents in a costly and exhausting conflict with

nents in a costly and exhausting conflict with England and China.

The remark has been made before, but it will bear repetition, that the expected boom in the British South, Africa Company's shares has not yet commenced. It is likely to be indefinitely postponed in consequence of statements made at the annual general meeting on Wedlesday. The Duke of Abercorn presided and the Duke of Tife, who married the Prince of Whice's daughter, was present and moved of Wales's daughter was present and moved the sidoption of the report, and in doing so said many nice things about the blessings of civilitation, the abolition of slavery, and so forth. But speculators and investors do not care to take out their dividends in philan-thropy, and that is the best prospect in sight, for the company, by the admission of its ducal directors, will have exhausted its, funds by the spring of 1893. Of course, the million and more already 1893. Or course, the million and more attack, spent in occupying and prospecting Mashonaland constitutes the capital expenditure, from which a handsome return is expected sooner or later; but the gold fields from which so or later; but the gold fields from which so much was expected have proved disappointing.

and people do not seem eager to risk the large capital resuured to work them.

The London County Council has appointed Capt Simonds, for ten years second officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to be chief offloor in succession to Capt Shaw. In doing this the Council administered a well-deserved anub to Shaw, who for years had been jealous of his able assistant, had kept him in the background as far as possible, and on retiring pressed the claims of an outsider. Capt. Campbell, to the vacant post. Shaw's intrigues prevailed so far that the General Pur-gones Committee of the Council recommended Campbell, but the Council itself overrode the Committee's choice and appointed Simonds by an overwhelming majority, to the great delight of the fire brigade men. Simonds will receive

Mr. Edward P. Frost is experimenting in Cambridge with flying machines of his own invention. He is confident that he will finally produce very large, practicable aerial ships, driven by powerful engines and fitted with artificial "feathers" each capable of lifting

artificial. Feathers" each capable of lifting about seventy pounds.

It is announced from Vienns that Johann Strauger is in excellent health and will conduct in number on the evening of New Year's Day his first grand opers. "Bitter Busman." The story of the opers is a capital one. Young Ring Robert of Hungary has wandered with his countiere during a but to the castle of Ril-ter Pusman. a fierce, brave, bibulous nobleman with a beautiful young wife. The King. to Pasman. a figree, brave, biblious noble-man with a beautiful roung wife. The King. who is not recognized, puts on Pasman's helmet and during the knight's absence steals a king from his wife, at the same time reveal-ing his rank to her. She resists the King's ad-vances, however, and, respecting her virtue, his Majesty hastily quits the castle. Pasman his many and learning what has happened, he refurns, and, learning what has happened, he gathers his retainers and pursues the offender. followed unknown to him by his wife and her maids. All meet in the third act in the royal palace, where the King has just been married. The consequent festivities enable the composer to introduce polkas, waitzes, and Hungarian music, which, it is said, are likely to take Vienna by storm The young Queen is of a jealous dis venuesnes places his fool on the throne to hear the knight's complaint and himself dons the jester's garb. The fool, who knows everything decides that the knight shall be allowed to kiss the offender's wife, and the Queen, discovering the joke, declares herself wilking, knowing also that the fool is her husband. The King vehemently protests against the decision, but Pasman accepts it as emi nently just and kisses the Queen in the presance of the court. The Queen with difficulty placates the furious King, and all ends merrily Strause, by the way, although 66 years old. dyes his hair and beard jet black and in other ways strives to look about 30. The cor-

respondent of the Standard explains that Strauss, knowing that "two generations have seen him. violin in hand, stand before the orchestrs in the Volksgarten and in other public places swinging his body gracefully while beating time, does not like to remind his former admirers how old they are."

Alfred Cellier was confined to his room last week with a bad attack of influenza, which prevented him from finishing the overture to "The Mountebanks," which work he had left to the last. When he was able to get about the fog settled down on London, and Ceiller fled to balmy Bournemouth, where he has been hard at work this week. The overture was completed to-day and on Monday there will be a full dress rehearsal of the opera. Gilbert thinks he has written a first rate libretto, and experts speak highly of Cellier's music. The first night has been deanitely fixed for next Tuesday, and all the seats have long been booked.

A special company is being formed to play Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" in the provinces early next year after the Carl Ross people have finished with it. Lealie Crotty and Georgina Burns will leave the Carl Rosa company next spring and set up in business on their own account, a step which from a business point of view seems scarcely wise. Ella Bussell will join the Carl Bosa company

next autumn.

According to the Daily News, the publishers demand £800, plus a percentage of the gross receipts, for the right of performing Mascagni's

"L'Amico Fritz" at the Vienna Opera House.

The sanitary conditions existing in the
Riviera cities and southern Europe generally
are receiving an unusual amount of attention this year. Dr. Frederick Peterson of New York has been spending the last two months in the Riviera for the purpose of contrasting the climate with that of the Southern States of North America and the West Indies, which he visited last spring, giving the result of his studies in a series of articles in a New York medical journal. He has now gone to Africa for further investigations. Dr. Ed-

Through Care to California

mund Charles Wendt, also of New York. is at present in the Riviers investigating the climatic and sanitary conditions for the Medical Record, and the London Times this week gives two columns of a report made by Bir Douglas Galton, K. C. B., of a careful investigation in the same direction in Italy. Sir Douglas Galton's studies were with a view to ascertaining if it will be safe for the Queen to visit Florence this winter, and he has come to the conclusion

that the old lady may venture.

Two marriage engagements in the literary world have been announced in London this week—that of Dr. Benjamin Ellis Martin of America and the world at large to Miss Char lotte May Gunpison of Boston, who for the last two or three years has been living with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Warren, in London, and that of Budyard Kipling to the sister of the late Wolcott Balestier, who collaborated with Kipling in producing the novel now running in the Contury magazine, and whose sad death from typhoid fever occurred three weeks ago. Dr. February, and Mr. Kipling and Miss Balestier later. The brides in both instances are young ladies of exceptional charms and accomplish

Terrible stories of the famine and the crime it is bringing about come from Russia. In the famine-stricken districts the prisons are crowded and can hold no more, even though packed on the Russian black-hole system, and yet hundreds of men, women, and children are seen flocking thither every day, begging for admittance, and when they do not receive a favorable reply, qualifying for it by crimes and attempted crimes.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph in to-day's despatches says that a re-port has been received there on the state of the Samara prison, and extracts from it, published in the journal called Russian Life, reveal a most shocking state of affairs. All the space available in the prison, including the baths, corridors, and workshops, is occupied by prisoners, who are huddled together like herrings in a barrel. The manner in which the rooms are crowded is simply incredible. The prison, which can barely accommodate 240 inmates, actually contains 1,000. The atmosphere is unbearable, and when any one of the doors is opened thick clouds of pestilent vapor roll out, scaring the visitor away. The supply of clothes for the prisoners is lamentably insufficient. Whole groups of convicta are never examined by the doctor, who during the past month has not been once to the prison.

Disturbances continue to be reported from

various parts of the interior, and deaths from hunger are more frequent than heretofore The Government is despatching troops to several of the famine districts in which emergencles are likely to arise of a nature to require its interference; while it is beginning, on the other hand, to refuse permission to private individuals to distribute corn, open soup kitchens, or otherwise directly relieve the destitute. Money, corn, clothing, meat, &c., must in future be sent to the official bodies who will undertake to do the work of doling them out in the name of the Emperor. A few days ago, too, permission was refused

to Mme. Seroff, a wealthy and charitable lady of St. Petersburg to open a soup kitchen in village of the famine-stricken district the was informed that she might send in her offerings to the Government commissaries who would use their judgment in distributing them, but that no more private soup kitchens, corn stores tee booths. &c., would be allowed It is even a question of suppressing those which Count Tolstel and his family fave opened in the Daukovsky district and various

The authorities are indignant that Russian society should prove so generously responsive to the appeal of Count Tolstol, to whom tens of thousands of roubles are being sent every week from all quarters of Russia, while the Ministry of the Interior was obliged to use very strong pressure to obtain less than a half million roubles in eight weeks. The newspapers are not permitted to reprint the letter of Countess Tolstol asking for contributions. The resentment of Count Alexander Bart. neau, otherwise Prince Alexander of Battenburg, over his forcible translation from the throne of Bulgaria to private life, has been ontirely overcome by the pension voted him by the Sobranie last week. There is no doubt that he has accepted. As an Austrian Colonel he could decide nothing in the affair before having consulted his chief, the Emperor, who is the Kriegsherr. Still, the mere fact that he went to Vienna and asked for an audience of the Emperor was proof enough that he wished to accept. His confidential man in the whole affair has been the Prussian Privy Councillor, Menges, who was once his Secretary in Sofia. audience with the Emperor. The letter which he carried to the President of the Sobranje, expressing the Prince's thanks, was as follows: The noble resolution of the representatives

of the Bulgarian nation has touched my heart deeply, and I wish to express my heartfelt worthy sons, who, filled with unbounded love for their country, showed such courage on the field of battle where I had the honor to be their leader in days of heavy trial and undying fame. May the God of Slivnitza forever take our beloved Bulgaria under His wing. This is the most ardent wish of him who was once her faithful servant and is still her true

This letter was read amid enthusiastic applause from the entire Sobranja. Imre Kiralfy's "Venice in London" was opened to the public this afternoon at Olympia. the vast building in Kensington where Barnum & Bailey gave their London performances two winters ago. The story is based upon that of the "Marchant of Venice," and is illustrated by the usual scenes of that play, supplemented by two others representing the Fortress of Chioggia and the Island of Lido. There are 1,400 performers at once on the stage, including three or four hundred in barges and gondolas on a lake that fills the entire space between the auditorium and the stage proper. Another feature of the show is "modern Venice" in a subsidiary building where a reproduction of a part of the Venice of to-day, with its buildings, bridges, and canals, is presented with

real gondolas and Venetian gondollers.

When William Easton, the New York horse dealer, arrived in London this week he was much surprised to learn that Col. North the nitrate king and race horseman, was in England. Easton says that just before he left New York an Englishman calling himself Col. North. who was believed to be the celebrated mil-Honaire, had been cutting a wide swath there. and at last accounts was visiting a well-known racing man at his stock farm in Tennessee. Col. North told Tws Sun reporter that any such person was an impostor, as the Colonel has not been in America for two years.

Dorothy Dorr, the American actress, who sustains almost the entire borden of Heddon Chambers's new play. "The Honorable Hubert," that was brought out at the Vaudeville Theatre this week, has accomplished another brilliant success. The play, which has been considerably revised since its first production. also promises to take rank in popularity with

The First Excursion to California For first-class passengers only, leaves New York city Jan. 5, 1892. He change of sleeping cars between New York city and San Francisco. For full particulars apply, in person or by letter, to E. F. Richardson, General Ex-cursion Agunt, 3rd Broadway, New York city.—Ade.

Bellencies for the New Year's Table.

Same had chicken patties, bound inchers, bear's
hads, glide lengths, remote game, chickens, &c.,
saled, all copts of odd dather, paperied thesens, artithotas, &c., Verseyn, 100 and 100 the co-, da.

AN END TO BOB SIMS'S DAYS.

THE OUTLAW AND TWO OTHERS LINCHED ON THEIR WAY TO JAIL.

They Surrendered When They Learned That the Sheriff Had Scenred a Casson, Because They Did Not Want the Four Women in the Monee Shot Down-A Gnarantee of Safe Conduct Given to Them. but a Mob Hooded It Not and Hanged the Men-Remarkable Career of the Outlaw-His Beligious and Political Teachings.

MOBILE. Dec. 20.-Bob Sims, Tom Savage, and the latter's son, a boy, have been lynched They were in the custody of the Sheriff's were being taken to jail. The military contingent sent to capture the outlaws had not reached the ground.

The artillery detachment left here at 2:45 this morning, and reached Shubuta, Miss., at 6 o'clock. At 9:30 the soldlers were an route for the scene of action in Choctaw county. Ala. twenty-one miles away. A very heavy rain prevailed yesterday afternoon and during the night making the roads very bad. The weather became cold. The detachment had a six-pounder field piece and every man was armed. The Colonel of the regiment, the Chaplain, and the Assistant Surgeon were with the command.



Sheriff Gavin on Christmas morning sent to Bladon Springs for a cannon. When Sims heard of this preparation to blow his house to splinters he looked at his women folk and his pluck sank.

He began a parley with the Sheriff. At 2 o'cock he said he would surrender if the posse would do him no injury and if the posse would protect him from mob violence. A meeting of the posse was held. It lasted more than two rs. There was much diversity of opinion. At first the proposal of Sims was flatly refused, but the fact that there were women in the house was a strong point in favor of mercy. The thought of shooting with cannon into a house where there were women was so repugnant that it overcame the desire for the lives of the outlaws, and at last the terms of Sims were accepted.

At half-past 4 o'clock Sims and his assistants laid down their arms and came out of the nouse. The possé were astonished to see that, instead of seven desperate outlaws, there were only two men and a boy-Bob Sims, Thomas Savage, and roung Savage, the ephew of Sims. Four women, Bob's wife and three daughters, came out also.

The men were at once ironed and placed in

a wagon. The women were placed in a second wagon and under guard. At 5 o'clock the prosession started for Butler, the county seat of Choctaw county. Sheriff Gavin commanded dlence, fearing that should any words be said his men might become angry and kill their

While the posse in charge of the party wer en route to Butler a mob of Choctaw county men overpowered them and hanged Sims, Savage, and young Savage. It hanged in addition to John Savage, who was hanged on Christmas Eve. The road to Butler is very rough and hilly and is bordered on is very rough and hilly and is bordered on either side by a thick undergrowth, from which it was easy for a band of men to surprise and overpower the posse.

Sherif Gavin says to-night that he did not guarantee the safety of Sims against mob violence, but said that he would do the best he could and give him and his friends a picked guard of fifty men. Sims accepted this offer, saying, however, that he did not believe he would reach Butler dead or alive. He surrendered only to save the lives of his wife and daughters.

daughters.

When the guard moved off with Sims there remained behind the greater part of the posse that the Sheriff had gathered, and these immediately held a consultation. After debate they decided that it would not do to permit the desperadoes to escape.

Bo they set out in

the desperadoes to escape. So they set out in pursuit.

On the way they met Con Savage, one of the Sims gang, and without any delay he was strung up to a tree. Later the guard was overhauled, but made no resistance. Sims and the other three were taken back to the tree upon which Con Savage had been hanged, and ropes were quickly adjusted to the branches thereof. Bob was asked if he had anything to say. He replied:

"Take my hand, feel my pulse, and see if I'm a coward." The noose was adjusted and the horse attached to the buggy was driven forward, leaving him hanging in the air. The Savages, the "ather and son, were also hanged in the same way.

The Sheriff coming up saw that the end had come. He sent a messenger to Shubuta. On the way the messenger met the troops, and the officer in command was informed of the facts. The soldiers returned to Shubuta, and will start for Mobile at 1 o clock to-morrow morning.

Bob Sims, whose short career of crime has

The soldiers returned to Shubuta, and will start for Mobile at 1 o clock to-morrow morning.

Bob Sims, whose short career of crime has been so bloody, first gained notoriety three years ago by the organization of a religious society, the members of which were known as "Simsites." He was a man of some education and intelligence. He owned a small farm in Choctaw county, operated a moon-shine distillery, assisted by his sons and daughters, and on Sundays preached to his neighbors the poculiar doctrines of his so-called religion. The main feature of this religion was the complete repudiation of all allegiance to human law and an interpretation of divine law to suit the views of himself and his followers. He insisted that every man should be governed by his own sense of right and wrong without regard to law. He held that every man had a perfect right to do just as he pleased.

Sim's neighbors were ignorant and superstitious backwoodsmen, and they readily agreed with the last principle of his code of morals, and became enthusiastic followers of the new prophet, as they called Hims. The Simsites soon numbered about 100 persons, and regular weekly meetings were held at the home of the leader. His three daughters were enthusiastic believers in his teachings. They had received some education at local schools, and the entire family were regular readers of a number of newspapers. The daughters were enthusiastic believers in his teachings. They had received some education at local schools, and the entire family were regular readers of a number of newspapers. The daughters were enthusiastic believers in his teachings. They had received some education at local schools, and the entire family were regular readers of a number of newspapers. The daughters were enthusiastic believer in his teachings. They had received some education at local schools, and the entire family were regular readers of a number of newspapers. The daughters were enthusiastic believer in his teachings. They had received some education at local schools and

office and the three young women did all the work on the new paper, mental and mechanical. Its circulation was limited to the members of the organization.

The Sims' bome is in a sparsely settled section, remote from towns and railroads. His immediate neighbors were nearly all engaged in the liliest liquor business, and for more than a year Sims and his new religion attracted very little attention outside of the circles in which he was known.

That part of the State finally became so overrun with illiest stills, and the moonshiners grew so beld in their work, the United States revenue officers decided to break up the business. They made frequent raids, but with poor success. The stills were so well concealed

No Christmas and New Year's Table should be without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's Angost litters, the world-renowned appetizer of asqui-lavor. Saware of counterfells—des.

that it was difficult to find them and even the people who were in no way connected with the business would give the efficers no information, for fear of the revenge of the moon-hiners. The locality was near the Mississippi State line, and when hard pressed the outlaws would cross the border for a time.

About this time Bob Sims became known as the leader of the moopahiners. They were strongly organized and Sims made no secret of their intention to fight the officers and resist the laws to the last. Several fights occurred, in which the officers were worsted. Sims publiely announced that he would not recognize the law which proposed to tax the liquor he manufactured. He claimed that the Government had no right to enact or to enforce any such law. He wrote letters to a number of newspapers admitting that he was engaged in the business, and saying he proposed to continue in it. He publicly deflect the revenue officers, and announced that he would kill them if they attempted to molest him in his pusiness.

The leader of the moonshiners had never been regarded as a desperate man. He was quiet and mild-mannered, and was never engaged in the fights and brawls so frequent in the community where he lived. He did not drink, and it is said never used an oath. He did not stop at defring the officers through the newspapers. His still was situated on a small branch only a few hundred vards from a public and much travelled road. He went to work and ent out a path leading from this road to his still, and on the trees along the path he put the large signboards reading:

This path leads to the still of Bob Sims. Revenue officers are invited to call."

Such deflance put the officers on their metic and they determined to capture Sims and the eatire gang, of which he was the acknowledged leader. But while he was boasting and the still parts of money made in the unlawful business, and he armed sil his followers with repeting rifles and revolvers of the latest pattern.

On Aug. 20 last the long-expected raid on the Chootaw county mo

He had plenty of money made in the unlawful bushess, and he armed all his followers with repeating rifles and revolvers of the latest pattern.

On Aug. 20 last the long-expected raid on the Chootaw county moonshiners was made. It was led by Deputy United States Marshal Stribling of Mobile. He took with him a large posse of well-armed men. They succeeded in surprising Sims and one of his sons at work at their still and made them prisoners. The followers of the outlaw had been instructed what to do in case any members of the gang were captured, and before Stribling had gone ten miles with his prisoners they were being followed by a large party of the moonshiners led by two of Sima's sons. While eating supper at a little habilet near Bladon Springs that night, the officers were surrounded and fired upon through the windows. Dr. Pugh, an innocent bystander, was killed and several officers were wounded. The latter ran out of the house and returned the fire. A lively exchange of shots followed, and Bailey Sims, a son of Bob. was killed. Jim Sims, another son, was wounded and captured. That uight he was taken from the officers and lynched by the clitzens of the place, who were enraged at the murder of Dr. Pugh.

In the excitement of the fight the prisoners escaped, and Bob Sims at once returned home, but it was only for a short time that he kept in hiding. The revenue officers made no further attempt to capture him.

The members of the gang then committed a series of crimes in the maighborhood, which so enraged the law-abiding citizens that they decided that the gang must be broken up and driven from the county. A vigilance committee, led by John McMillan, the man murdered on Thursday night, called on Bob Sims and ordered him to leave the county at once. He obeyed and crossed over the State line into Mississippi. From there he succeeded in maintaining his notoriety and in keeping his name before the public by writing letterato the newspers, the Governor of Alabama, to the President, and to the people of the county a b

CONNECTICUTS ELECTION DISPUTE. The Supreme Court Sald to Have Decided in Favor of the Democrats, 8 to 2. New Haven, Dec. 26 .- The Union, this after-

"It was given out here to-day by counsel engaged in the case that the Supreme Court is. divided in the Morris agt. Bulkeley quo warranto suit, that Judges Seymour, Penn, and Carpenter are of the opinion that the law and equity of the case are in favor of Judge Morris. while Chief Justice Andrews and Judge Toris reported that another of the Savage boys was rance are of the opinion that the Court has no jurisdiction. Judge Seymour is writing the majority opinion and Chief Justice Andrews the minority."

> MORE FIGHTING ON THE BORDER. Our Soldiers Preparing to Round Up the Guerrillas on American Soll.

LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 26.-News from the seat of trouble is that there has been more fighting. Last night it was reported that the in surrectionists had captured Camarga, and that Gen. Sandoval was on the march with 2,000 nen, well equipped, to join Garza. There is more talk to the effect that a General in the Mexican army has declared for the revolution ists, and will march with the soldiers in his command to join the insurgents. These reports are very meagre and cannot be traced to ports are very meagre and cannot be traced to any particular source. It is reported in New Laredo that four revolutionists were captured last sight by the Mexican soldiers.

Brownsville, Tex., Dec. 26.—The United States troops at Fort Ringgold are still under arms. They say it is not advisable to leave the post until rednforcements arrive, because of the large number of the revolutionary forces concentrating near it. Reënforcements are expected to-day when an attempt will be made to round up the guerrillas once more.

Hio Grande, Tex., Dec. 26.—The main body of the Revolutionist party, pursued by Lieut. Langhorns, rode through without stopping anywhere to where Garza was near the Randado ranch, in Zapata county, and reported the occurrence to him of the killing of Ed Strom.

Garza is reported to have said that their

dado ranch, in Zapata county, and reported the occurrence to him of the killing of Ed Strom.

Garza is reported to have said that their action in attacking the troops of this Government placed a quietus on his hopes of revolution against Moxico, inasmuch as he now had no asylum when pursued by the Mexican troops.

He at once assembled what men he could and crossed into Mexico near the Arrisor ranch, above Mier, and it is said that he contemplates attacking that place or Camargo or Guerro in the next few days.

These reports are given for what they are worth, and while they are believed to be true, insognich as they concern Garza's intentions, his plans more often than not fall in the execution, and the report then appears ill-founded.

Washinkoton, Dec. 26.—Major-Gen. Schoffeld has received through the Mexican Minister, iseñor Romero, official despatches confirmatory of the engagement between Capt. Bourke and a detachment of Garza's band of revolutionists. Gen. Schoffeld says that if captured Garza's men will be indicted individually for violation of the neutrality laws and for murder, as they fired upon and killed a United States soldier.

The despatches were referred to the Attorney-General Miller said that all persons offending against the law will be prosecuted, but it was always necessary to first catch your hare.

FIRE IN A BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT. Pante Among the Passengers and a Wild

BRIDGEPONT. Dec. 26.—While the passenger steamer City of Bridgeport was making her way to Bridgeport from New York this after-noon she was found to be on fire. At about :30 flames and smoke were seen issuing from 5:30 flames and smoke were seen issuing from
the upper cabin and an alarm was given. The
hundred or more passengers became terror
stricken and a wild panic ensued. Then all
rushed for the boats.

It was not found necessary to take to the
boats, as the flames were quickly gotten under
control and the frightened passengers were
pacified. During the wild scramble for the
boats some of the passengers were slightly injured. The damage to the steamer is estimated at about \$1,000.

The City of Bridgeport is an extra steamer
on the New York and Bridgeport line, and
made the trip to-day in the place of the
steamer Rosedale, which is laid up for repairs.

The S. Chy. G. Mundai Browing Co.'s substant Son, mail and hope only, 239 East

WE ARE GOING TO FREEZE UP.

It's Time, Too, the Beath Rate Says-Can Irrigation Undo What It Mas Bone? A cold spell is upon us, and it is going to again. That may seem strange to the ladies who have been cultivating geraniums on the window sills and to the rest of us who have been sleeping beside open windows, but there is no doubt about it. When New York awaker this morning the influence of the cold wave should be felt sufficiently to send the temperature below the freezing point. If indications

ture below the freezing point. If indications hold out the mercury will keep on sinking so that by Monday it will have rescued within 15 of zero.

Sixty-eight on Wednesday and fifteen on Monday!

The temperature got close to 60 yesterday, and the humidity was over ninety per cent. It was the same muggy, oppressive weather that has given the blues to more than one citizen, and has prostrated hundreds with colds, the grin, and pneumonia. According to all calculations The temperature set close to 60 y restract, was the same enury, oppressive weather that are the same enury, oppressive weather that agree the blues to more than one elizare, the same enury oppressive weather that agree the blues to more than one elizare, the same enury oppressive weather that agree the blues to more than one elizare the same enury oppressive weather than a street and the same enury oppressive weather than a street and the same enury oppressive weather than a street and the same enury oppressive weather than a street weather than a street when the two starded out in the shocking the weather than the same enury operation of the same enury operation operation of the same enury op

With It-Other Towns Afflicted HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 26.-The cold easterly rain storm of the last three days has so aggravated the grip, which was already very prevalent in Haverhill, that, according to get are seriously indisposed. Holiday trade has been disastrously affected, and quantities of goods designed for Christmas trade remain on th counters of our merchants. Clergymen canno perform half the ministrations they are called upon for, and physicians are much over

perform half the ministrations they are called upon for, and physicians are much overworked. There were very few Christmas dinners of the usual style yesterday, and the churches were very slimp; attended.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 2d.—There has been a remarkably rapid increase of cases of the grip during the past four days in this city, and there are 300 cases, although the type is light as a rule and no deaths are reported as yet. Several of the physicians are becoming seriously overworked.

MERHMAC, Mass., Dec. 2d.—The grip prevails here. 300 cases having been reported, several of which are critical. There have been two deaths directly traceable to the malady. Benjamin F. Sargent, aged 75, who died last night, was a relired carriage dealer, an ex-legislator, was identified with several financial institutions, and was the wealthiest man in town. Bostrow, Dec. 2d.—Nine deaths from the grip in this city were reported at the office of the Board of Health during the week just ended. The total number of deaths for the week, however, is more than 100 under the highest number in the grip epidemic of two years ago. The number of cases of diphtheria reported shows a decrease in that disease, but there were twenty-six deaths from pneumonia. Only three of the nine deaths from the grip resulted from that disease alone. The other six resulted from complications with other diseases. Rearlet fever is also quite prevalent, but in a mild form.

Speaker Crisp's Condition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-Speaker Crisp is still confined to his bed with the grip. There is no particular change in his condition, and no particular change in its country, and no sorious apprehension is felt, but he is greatly exhausted. Mrs. Crism and the two younger children arrived last night, and will remain in Washington during the seasion. The Spoaker's chief trouble arises from the fact that the grip has attacked his throat, and he suffers from coughing spells, which disturb his rest and exhaust him.

The Sick List.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Representative Wright of Pennsylvania is recovering from an Wright of Pennsylvania is recovering from an attack of the grip.
Congressman Mills's condition remains unchanged.
There has been no notable change in Speaker Crisp's condition, and he is still confined to his room.
Secretary Foster continues to improve slowly, but the prevailing bad weather compels him to remain indoors.

Philadelphia's Death Rate Almost Doubled. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.-The death rate in this city for the past six days has reached the large figures of 725, the heaviest ever known. This is an increase over the previous week of 103, and more than 100 in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The normal death rate here is about 400 per week.

The Grip Among the Tuscarora Indiana. Lockport, Dec. 26.-The Tuscarora Indians ave the grip in its worst form, and whole families are prestrated. It takes the nature of a fever, with severe burning pains in the arms and legs. The whole reservation is overrun with garter snakes, and hundreds have been killed.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS MAILS ROBBED.

ALL THE REGISTERED LETTERS FROM THE LEHIGH VALLEY STOLEN. Sixty Post Offices from Kimira East Con-tributed to the Hagful-The Theft Sup-posed to Have Been Committed on a Penn-sylvania Ferryboat-The Clerk's Story.

Post Office Inspectors C. C. James and George W. Beavers are in despair over the disappearance of a leather mail pouch containing registered letters and packages valued at thousands of dollars. The bag disappeared between the Pennsylvania railway sta-toin in Jersey City and the general Post Office in New York on Thursday evening. Not a trace of it has been obtained. At first it was thought that the bag might have been missent to Boston or some other place, but the

The Westher.

A storm of unusual force was travelling across the lake regions into the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday. Its influence was felt over all the country east of the Bocky Mountains. On its eastern and southern quadrants rain, warmer weather and dense fogs prevailed, taking in all the States on the Atlantic coast and lower lake regions, with high on-shore winds. On the western quadrant snow was falling in the States bordaring Lake Michigan, and a very extensive and severs cold wave covered all the country from Manitoba to the Gulf and from the Dakotas east to the Alleghany Mountains, pushing rapidly into the Atlantic States The wave is at present the coldest of the winter, the freezing line reaches into the Gulf of Mexico, and the sero line south into Kansas and the central Massissippi Valley. The temperature at Chicago touched 10° you-terday, St. Paul 4° degrees below zero, at Moorhead 20°

The temperature in this neighborhood should be below freezing this morning and stand at about 10° or 15° by Monday morning, after which it should grow gradually warmer.

In this city rain fell the greater part of the day, with a dense fog in the morning and afternoon up to 4 P. M.,

when it began to clear, at the same time the wind changed from south to southwest, and the temperature began to fail. The highest official temperature was ; average humidity, be per cent.; rainfull, .00 of an

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Son building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 1800, 1891, 1700, 1801, 1800, 1801, 1800, 1801, 1800, 1801, 1800, 1801

Average on Dec. 26, 1890. 2512 LOCAL FORECAST TILL S P. M. SUNDAY. For southeastern New York, including Long Island, also for western Connecticut and northern New Jersey. fair and colder, with a cold wave, winds changing to

northwest. For Monday, colder and fair.

E. B. Duxx, Local Forecast Official,
WARRINGTON FORKCAST TILL 8 P. M. RUNDAY.
For Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhodo Island, Connecticut, and eastern New York, generally fair Sundry and Mandoy, with a cold wave; the temperature will fall 80 degreested

unday night westerfy winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania.

New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Sunday and Monday; much colder, The temperature will fall about thirty degrees by Sunday night; high For West Virginia, Ohio, western New York, and western Pennsylvania. fair, except light snows on the lakes;

colder, except in extreme western portion of Ohio; st. tionary temperature; west winds; generally fair 1 day.

The storm north of the lake regions this morning has

moved to the lower St. Lawrence valley, attended by severe gales on the Atlantic coast and in the lake re-A storm of equal intensity has appeared on the Morti A storm of equal intensity has appeared on the Morth Pacific coast, where the barometer is unusually low, and severe southerly gales with rains are reported. The barometer continues high in the southwest and over the southern and central plat, easu region; it has failen generally to the west of the Mississippi. The temperature has risen slightly in the Atlantic coast and from 10° to 20°; in the Rocky Monatorial districts. to 20° in the Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen from 20° to 30° in the central valley and lake regions. The indications are that the weather with clear in New England and New York to-night, followed the result was and fair weather Sunday and Monday, the temperature failing 30 by Sanday and Monday, the temperature failing 30 by Sanday night. Generally fair weather is indicated for the seathern, middle Atlantic States and the Onic Valley for Sanday and Monday, who much colder weither and frosts in the south Atlantic states as far south as northern Viorida. Warmer weather is indicated for the Missiasippi Valley and thence westward on Sanday and Monday.